



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

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Number 26

AN ANGRY BABY.

No human being who saw that sight
But felt a shudder of pale affright.
He sat in a window three stories high—
A little baby; with no one nigh.
A stranger saw him, and stopped to stare;
A crowd soon gathered to watch him there;
A gleam! a flutter!—in airy flight
Came past the window, a butterfly bright!
From fields of clover and perfumed air,
Wayfaring insect, what brought you there?
The baby saw it, and eagerly
Reached out to catch it with glowing glee—
With fat, pink fingers reached out and—fell!
The awful horror no tongue can tell!
Poor little baby, so sweet and bright!
Pale faces quivered, and lips grew white;
Weak women fainted; strong men grew weak;
Up rose one woman's heart-piercing shriek.
Hurrah for the awning! Upon the fly
It caught the youngster and tossed him high.
The bounce prodigious made baby scowl;
He caught his breath, sir, and sent up a howl.
All blessed the awning that had no flaw—
But a madder baby you never saw!

A LONG JOURNEY.

"We sail to-day," said the captain gay,
As he stepped on board of the boat that lay
So high and dry. "Come now, be spry;
We'll land at Jerusalem by and by!"
Away they sailed, and each craft they hailed;
While down in the cabin they bailed and
baled;
For the sea was rough, and they had to luff
And tack, till the captain cried out "En-ough!"
They stopped at Peru, this jolly crew,
And went to Paris and Timbuctoo;
And after awhile they found the Nile,
And watched the sports of the crocodile.
They called on the Shah, and the mighty
Car.
And on all the crowned heads near and far;
Shook hands with the Cid—they really did!
And lunched on top of the pyramid!
To Africa's strand, or Northern land,
They steer as the captain gives command;
And fly so fast that the slender mast
Goes quivering, shivering in the blast.
Then on the ground with a sudden bound,
Leaps Jack—"twas a mercy he wasn't
drowned!"
The sail is furled, the anchor hurled,
"We've been," cry the children, "all round
the world!"
By billows tossed, by tempests crossed,
Yet never a soul on board was lost!
Though the boat be a sieve, I do not grieve,
They sail on the ocean of "Make-believe."
—Josephine Pollard, St. Nicholas for June.

A CHERRY TREE on the Alps, in the vicinity of perpetual snow, bears fruit every year.

A RECENT German invention is a potato digger that gathers the tubers into a sack, which it carries along with it.

THE Crown Prince of Austria is taken with the idea of acclimatizing the reindeer on the Austrian Alps. An attempt to do this some years ago proved a total failure.

THE making of sheep shears by hand is about to be abandoned at Sheffield, England, because of the inability of the firms making them to compete with those made by machinery.

THE Colorado beetle has made its appearance again in the potato fields of Germany. The government saturated the field where they appeared last year and burned it over, but it would seem to little purpose, as they make their appearance again this year.

NEW POTATO.—Mr. Herman Wright of Reno, Nevada, claims to have originated a potato, a cross between the early Goodrich and an early blue potato, which he says is ten days earlier, and yields one-third more than the early rose. He calls it the Centennial.

A WRITER in the *Massachusetts Plowman* asks, "Will any one inform me how to plant corn so as to raise fifty bushels to the acre?" Certainly, come out to Kentucky, and try one of our bluegrass fields or river bottoms. You will not have to bestow one-half the labor on it that you do in Massachusetts, either.



THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY RAKE.

THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY RAKE.

A cut on this page illustrates a sulky rake made by the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, one of the oldest and most extensive agricultural implement manufacturing concerns in the West.

Their rake is said to be a fine combination of simplicity, strength and first-class material, which is very naturally expected in goods made by an establishment having such an extended experience in that line, covering, as it does, a period of over a quarter of a century.

These rakes are said to excel all others in the quality and construction of the teeth, which are made of the very best cast steel, tempered in oil, and shaped with special reference to great elasticity and strength. These teeth will pass over the most uneven surfaces without scattering hay—each tooth being able to conform, independently, to any variations of surface, owing to this extraordinary elasticity, without breaking, bending or throwing up the head and thereby raising the other teeth; they are also able to stand the heaviest kind of work, such as raking cornstalks, bunching up, etc. A boy can easily handle the rake.

When a farmer buys one, he gets the worth of his money, for there is more good solid wear in a "Furst & Bradley" rake than in a half dozen of most other kinds made.

This company publishes a pamphlet of sixty-four pages (which they will send free to all who ask it), giving full description of all the goods they manufacture; containing, also, information valuable to every household. See advertisement in another column.

TURF MATTERS.

The Jockey Club Meeting.

The Spring meeting on the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club proved very successful in the way of sport, and the lovers of racing have enjoyed themselves greatly. We have space only to give a few of the leading events:

FIRST DAY.

First race was a 1 1/4 mile dash, and won by Dan K., by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jennie June, beating Edinburg, and King William.

Second race was the Kentucky Derby—or Darby, as we are taught to pronounce it. This race, a dash of 1 1/2 miles, was won by T. J. Nichols' Day Star, by Star Davis, dam by Lexington, over Himyar the favorite, and a field of good horses.

The Clark stake, a two mile dash for three-year-olds, on Monday of this week, was taken by R. H. Owens—Levelev, by Lever, dam Sly Boots, beating Day Star (winner of the Derby), Solicitor and Blue Eyes; time 7:37.

The Merchants' Handicap, a four mile dash, also on Monday, was captured by Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattie Gross, beating Kinlock and Chesapeake; time 7:36.

TEN BROECK-M'CARTHY.

The California mare, Mollie McCarthy, reached the Jockey Club course on Tuesday morning, and, with her opponent in the great race for the Fourth of July, was exhibited on the course. She came through from the Pacific coast in fine condition.

FLORIDA.—We publish this week a readable letter from the new settlement on James Island, Florida. The tempting description of the climate, the hunting and fishing, the fruits and flowers, will cause many to cast wistful glances toward this paradise so close at hand. Read the letter now and put it carefully away; it will prove vastly interesting when the thermometer strikes the zero line here next year.

KENTUCKY FARM AND STOCK NOTES.

WEBSTER COUNTY.—The wheat is nearly a total failure. Many farmers will not get the amount sown.

LYON.—Wheat prospect bad—best fields will not make half a crop. Rust caused the destruction.

TODD.—The *New Era* says Mr. Walton Barker, of Todd, sold this year 650 lbs of wool, the product of 56 ewes, an average of 11 1/2 lbs. It was graded as strictly combing.

CHRISTIAN.—The prospects for wheat have improved; nearly an average crop will be made.—The tobacco crop this year will undoubtedly be less than that of last.

SCOTT.—Dogs got into the flock of A. D. Offut, killing five and crippling six or seven more.—400 cattle on market last court day at Georgetown. They brought 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents.

HENRY.—The *Eminence Constitutionalist* thinks the wheat crop not materially injured, and prospect flattering for a good crop.—Henry county has already shipped away 50,000 lbs of wool.

DAVIES.—It is of cut worms that the farmer now complains. They work on his newly set tobacco plants.—Many farmers finished planting their tobacco crop last week—a decreased acreage is being set.

LOGAN.—Reports from wheat discouraging; rust and fly seem to have wrought more damage in this than most any of the Southern Kentucky counties.—Tobacco will be cut short by scarcity of plants.

MADISON.—A mule and mare were killed by lightning, last week, on the farm of Col. C. R. Estill.—Mr. M. Barlow, of Richmond, gathered in his garden a strawberry which measured 6 1/2 inches in circumference.

BATH.—Hog cholera is prevalent at Owensville and other parts of the county.—A farm of 242 acres, near Sharpsburg, has been sold for \$55 per acre.—Live hogs bring \$2.65 per hundred.

BOURBON.—Elexius Harris's fine young Cotswold ram died, it is thought, from exposure to rain after being sheared. He weighed 235 lbs before he was one year old.—F. Gano Hill sold to a Mississippi party an Auburn colt for \$300.

LINCOLN.—Mr. John Cook, at the Junction, cut and shocked his field of rye on the 23d inst. This is early harvesting.—The *Interior Journal* reports a sale of 40 lambs, for June 10 delivery, at \$4 per hundred.—J. D. Swope has bought 1,000 lambs at \$4 per hundred pounds.

SPENCER.—Sam. Watson has a yearling that sheared 17 lbs of wool this spring. It was bought from Mr. John Hopewell, who has also sold ten head to D. B. Wigginton for \$10 per head.—Mr. D. B. Wigginton has sold 125 acres of his farm near Fairfield, to his son Elijah, for \$60 per acre.

CLARK.—Joe Quisenberry has bought of Rodger Jones 63 cattle, for June and August, at 3 3/4 cents. They are to average 1,300 lbs.—Twenty negroes picking burs from a pile of wool, reminds the *Democrat* of an old-fashioned plantation scene.—The *Democrat* urges the importance of holding a fair at Winchester this fall.

MERCER.—Mr. W. W. Coddard shipped a pair of live sheep to Wm. Buckston, of Waldron, Ind., last week.—The county Grange will meet with Lyceum Grange on the 3d Saturday in June.—The showery weather has greatly injured the wheat near Shakertown.—Mr. Wm. Reed, near Bergin, refused 4 1/2 cents for his cattle.—Mercer has a man who claims he can shear 200 sheep in a day.

WOODFORD.—Fancy saddle horses are in demand.—All crops present a favorable appearance, and fruits, except early apples, will be abundant.—The Bohannon farm, between Midway and Versailles, was offered at public sale last week, but withdrawn at \$75 per acre; \$90 is the price asked.—Barley harvest will begin the last of this week.—J. Y. Kinkead has sold 90 acres of growing barley at 50 cents per bushel.—Rust is a stranger to wheat around Spring Station.

WARREN.—Farmers have sown extensively of Hungarian grass.—The crops of wheat and tobacco will both fall short of an average.—The price of tobacco has improved somewhat in the Bowling Green market. The proprietors of the warehouse contemplate holding a fair on the 11th of June.—The wool clip of the county is fully up to the average, and the quality is improved.—The *Democrat* gives credit to Messrs. Alfred Simmons, Joseph Hill, Hugh Barclay and W. E. Hobson for efforts made to improve the sheep of the county.

HENDERSON.—The reports from various districts in the county, made by the Granges, indicate a very short wheat crop, from one-third to half a crop being the estimate. Corn looks well, and a full crop will be made. Oats and grass indifferent. Tobacco, one-half to two-thirds of a crop will be set. Peaches will be abundant, while but a short crop of apples is expected. Cattle scarce, but hogs plentiful.—Mr. Bona Hill clipped and sold over 600 lbs wool this year; Mr. Joseph Adams over 700 lbs. The former sold at 22 1/2 cents and the latter at 24 cents.

MONTGOMERY.—There was never a better prospect than the present for a good wheat crop in the Jeffersonville neighborhood.—Monday of last week was county court day in Mt. Sterling, and the cattle market was supplied with about 400 head of common stock, which sold at \$2 to \$4 per hundred—\$3 seemed to be the ruling price; one lot of mountain sheep sold for \$1.85 per head.—J. W. McCormick, of Spencer Creek, recently lost 21 sheep by dogs.

FAYETTE.—Wheat crop much improved by late rains washing off the rust.—Farm hands at Chilesburg get 50 cents per day.—Walnut log buyers are canvassing the county.—Wheat buyers offer 75 cents for new crop.—J. H. Graves sold to Joe Quisenberry 200 Cotswold wethers, weighing 150 lbs, at 4 cents.—Spring lambs still bring \$3 per head.

BOYLE.—No fair at Danville this year.—Mrs. S. P. Grigsby sold 1,042 lbs of wool to Lucas & Kinnard, and the Danville *Advocate* says this is the largest clip in the county.—The corn crop is very foul, owing to the wet weather.—Barley harvest in old Boyle this week.—100 acres of the farm of the late John Jackson have been sold to Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, at \$65 per acre.

Monday of last week was court day in Danville, and quite a large crowd of people attended; something like 500 cattle were on the market, and were mostly sold at fair prices, as follows: 17 strictly good calves at \$25.60, 6 at \$18.30; 19 yearlings at \$30.60, 15 at \$33.50; nice long yearlings \$35; 3 Alderney cows at \$76.50, \$86.75, and \$40.25.

NEED FOR BETTER FARMING.

The following extract is taken from an article in the agricultural department of the *Marion (Ky.) Reporter*:

Improvements in farming always follow the organization of farmers' clubs, the holding of fairs, and the education of farmers and their families. Wherever good farming is found, these agencies may be looked for as a matter of course. There are farms in our older States that have been cultivated for two hundred years, that are richer to-day than ever before. Many farms in England yield twice as much now as they did a century ago. This is the result of study, experiments, and inventions, which have been made possible by the education of farmers, and which have been encouraged by farmers' societies and public fairs. With the experience of other farming sections at their command the farmers of Kentucky should, even in the next decade, have better farms and make more money, instead of wearing out their lands and going to new States. As a rule, a farmer who can make money in one State can do so in another. Intelligent industry and energy are alike needed everywhere.

THE lean kine lately exported to Schleswig-Holstein sold for from £16 to £27 10s, seemingly good prices. Two bulls, that made a part of the cargo, brought respectively £49 10s and £30. The average price was £21 10s. The American cattle brought as much per head as the native cattle did per pair.

HALF crop of tobacco is the talk. Necessity will assert her maternal sway over invention, and quids will be reduced one-half.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

A Logan county (Ky.) farmer communicates the following figures to the *Glasgow Times*. They certainly stamp the gentleman as a good farmer:

"While farmers are grumbling about hard times and scarcity of money, I will give my experience in farming last year. In a conversation with my old friends on the subject of tobacco, I told them if I did not get \$8 around for my crop, I would keep it. They seemed to think I had lost my senses. To convince them that I had not been 'drinking new wine,' I will give my sales at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 8th inst., of my entire crop:

Hhds.	Cwt.
1 lugs	\$ 3 25
1 fine leaf	11 00
1 fine leaf	11 25
1 fine leaf	11 25
1 fine leaf	11 75
1 medium	8 20
1 medium	8 75

"The crop averaged \$9.35 around. This is the best averaged crop that Logan county has produced up to date, and the buyers of the Clarksville Tobacco Board report it the second best sold in the Clarksville district this year.

"The above crop of 12,055 lbs was raised on 9 3/4 acres of ground. My entire year's work foots up as follows, after retaining enough for family use and expenses: Eight hundred bushels wheat, \$1.20 per bushel, \$960; tobacco crop, \$1,090.54; hogs, \$324.40; corn, 75. Total, \$2,449.94. Total cost for labor to produce above \$390; net, \$2,059.94. Number of acres cultivated to produce above was 60 in wheat, 30 in corn, and 9 3/4 in tobacco."

The writer of the above then gives his plan of raising and curing tobacco as follows:

"First—Plant enough to pay you to prize it yourself, or plant none at all. If you have no prize and not able to buy one, do like I did—make a wooden one. With the help of one man, I went in the woods, cut timber from trees and put up a prize in three days that will last twenty years, and do as good work as any screw and at no cost but the labor.

"Second—Plant in good ground and cultivate well.

"Third—When it is ready for the knife, be careful not to break or bruise it, but no more than you can get up before sun burning. I go through the tobacco, drop my sticks first, and when I go to hang, take a stick in my hand, take two rows and hang from the hill as I come to it. When I get my stick full (seven or eight plants), I lay it down carefully with heads to the sun; when ready to scaffold, take a stick in each hand and raise them clear, and in this way carry them to the scaffold, where one man stands ready to receive them properly; let it remain on the scaffold forty-eight hours unless raining. In that case get it in the house as quick as possible, and make a slow fire under it.

"Fourth—Fire your tobacco well, beginning with a very little at first, and increase it, but never allow a blaze; keep a large shovel handy to throw ashes or dirt on the blaze; it is best to have logs cut the previous winter to fire with, so that they will be just about half seasoned—neither green or dry; they burn slow and keep a hot fire without blazing; fire for about two days and nights, remaining with it all that time, and let it cool off gradually.

"Fifth—When ready to strip, sort it carefully, keeping same colors and same lengths together; tie in small hands, five or six leaves together; when it is ready to take down to bulk see that it is not too soft or hard; when the stem will break one-third the way from the head down it is right; be careful to keep it straight in bulking; when ready to prize never put two kinds of tobacco in the same hhd if you can help it, and more especially lugs and good tobacco; if you do, all will sell at low prices; a few short hands may be picked out of the same kind of tobacco and placed on the outside of the layers without any damage.

"The above rules are all very important to observe, as nearly all the profit is made on tobacco after the knife passes under it."

OSTRICH FARMING.

The *Illustrated London News* contains an account of ostrich farming in South Africa taken from Mr. Anthony Trollope's new book on "South Africa," together with a number of illustrations. The farm visited by Mr. Trollope was that of Mr. A. Douglass, of Grahamstown, the originator of ostrich farming, who began his experiments ten years ago. He commenced with three birds, and afterwards he obtained eight more; but he was not successful in his attempt at artificial hatching until he invented his patent incubator three years afterward. By the means of this invention

he has increased the 11 birds to 900, and these and others becoming dispersed throughout the colony have made ostrich farming, next to wool and diamonds, the most important industry of South Africa. Mr. Douglass occupies about 1,200 acres of rough ground, which was formerly devoted to sheep farming, but the country around has much deteriorated by changes in the grass, and it is no longer profitable for sheep farming. It will, nevertheless, feed ostriches. Each bird is worth about £30, and produces, on an average, feathers to the value of £15 per annum. Mr. Trollope says he has heard that 50 per cent. per annum on the capital invested is not uncommonly made; but he has also heard that all the capital invested has not unfrequently been lost.

TIME TO CUT TIMOTHY.

A brief statement of the mode of growth and the periodicity of conditions of the plant will enable us to appreciate the difference in its value when cut at different times of maturity. The plant collects its food from the earth and air. The chief portions of the nutritive elements come from the air. In the spring the plant develops a mass of blades. The crude elements taken up from the earth pass into the blades, where they combine with the elements from the air. It is by this union of the two classes of elements that they become vitalized and nutritive, and fitted for the progressive development of the plants, for the elements taken from the earth are unfit to form the organic tissues of the plant till combined with the elements from the air. It is the office of this mass of blades to assimilate the materials for the development of the seed stalk. With the accomplishment of this work all the life and nutriment in this mass of blades have passed from them. Nothing is left but the skeleton which has disappeared at harvest.

It is in the development of the seed stalk the nutritive elements contained in the blades undergo a change, the starchy saccharine quality is changed in cellulose to form the cell tissue of the seed stalk, and has become comparatively non-nutritive. This change may be understood by what takes place in the sap of the sugar maple. In the spring the elements which had been stored up in the tissues of the tree the previous year, for the re-organization of the tree with young roots, branches, and leaves, were rich in saccharine, which may be converted into sugar; but as the season approaches for putting forth buds, a change gradually takes place. The sap can not be made to granulate, but it will still make inferior molasses. A little later, when the buds begin to put forth, it will not make molasses. It is converted into cellular and has lost its nutritive quality, as the sap in the timothy blades changes in developing the seed stalk. It is after the stalk is developed with blades that the work of storing up nutriment again commences.

From this period the work of the plant is divided to the formation of seed at the top, and the formation of a bulb at the base of the stalk, which is the embryo of a new plant. It is from this bulb that the plant annually renews itself. If it is not sufficiently matured to germinate, the plant dies, for the old roots die annually with the maturing of the seed. Any farmer may go to his meadow in the fall or spring, when the ground is soft, and pull up a stubble, and it will bring up the old dead roots, and if the bulb spoken of had been properly matured he will find a new plant has sprung from it, and the vigor of the new plant will be in proportion to the maturity of bulbs from which it sprang. But if the grass was cut before it formed, then he will find the dead roots, but no new plant. I have seen many well set timothy meadows much thinned out, and feeble, and some entirely ruined by this premature cutting of the grass in bloom.—H. Clagett, in *Journal of Agriculture*.

A HEN was found so lame she could not walk. Parasites under the scales around the joint, just at the edge of the feathers, were the cause. Two applications of turpentine effected a cure, followed by anointing with coal tar. The turpentine killed the insects, invisible to the naked eye, and the coal tar healed the soreness.—*Rural New Yorker*.

As soon as the upper portions of the straw of the cereals become yellow, no further increase takes place in the weight of the seed. If the grain be not cut down soon after the appearance of this sign, its quality deteriorates, and its weight diminishes.

In reports of crops in New England, you must receive the figures with caution, for they sometimes give the yield in bushels of ears, while we in the West always give it in shelled corn.

GROUND FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

The writer can remember the time when the cake made in the process of manufacturing flaxseed oil was a perfect drug in the market, and it was often hard to find sale for it at any price among the small establishments that were engaged in the making of linseed oil in early times west of the Allegheny mountains. But this is all changed now, and both experiment and analysis have combined to prove the fact that this long neglected article is really the richest and best food for all kinds of farm animals that is known, in all cases where it is properly prepared and given.

The farmers of England have, for a long time, been well posted with regard to the importance of this article of food for all kinds of live stock, and for a number of years past all the oil cake made in this country has found ready sale in England at very liberal prices, and the question now comes: If the English farmers can afford to pay good prices with transportation charges added, and then feed to good advantage to their live stock, why is it that the farmer in this country can not afford to feed it with just as advantageous results in proportion? There is no doubt but what oil cake can be fed in this country to the best kind of advantage.

It is now a well ascertained fact that nothing will go farther in the way of keeping all kinds of farm animals in good healthy, thriving condition than will a proper allowance of oil-cake meal given with other food, and it is a matter of wonder that the farmers in our country have been so slow to appreciate this important fact.

The following analysis shows the relative proportions of nutriment in the different articles named: Oil cake, 22.02; corn, 11; barley, 13; oatmeal, 18. There is certainly a large difference in favor of oil-cake over any other kind of animal food; but, as we have before stated, this only tells half the advantage that there is in feeding oil-cake in a judicious manner, for it is the peculiar effect produced upon the condition of the animal by the use of oil-cake, thus making all other kinds of food go much further in the way of putting on flesh and fat, that gives the oil-cake its pre-eminent qualities, and it is this principle alone that justifies the English farmers in making free use of it at the high price it costs in their country. The following remarks, copied from the *National Live Stock Journal*, are directly to the point with regard to this whole matter:

"But we designed to speak particularly of the oil-cake, produced in the manufacture of oil from seed, as a stock food. This product is but lightly appreciated by our stock feeders. Its great importance consists in the large proportion of nitrogenous or muscle-forming element, and of its oil. These are of great value to mix with other food deficient in these elements. The best English cattle feeders would not know how to produce their prime animals at 24 or 30 months, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, without the use of oil-cake; and we predict that American farmers are soon to practice the same system, except that it may take a long time before the root crop will be as extensively cultivated here as in England; and for this very reason there is the more need of using oil-cake, or oil meal, to feed with our corn and other grains. Corn is deficient in muscle-forming and bone-building elements. It has too large a proportion of starch to be used properly as a single food, except in the last fattening stage, when the animal is simply to be finished for the butcher. And yet the corn is and must be our great dependence, after grass, for stock food. By the use of from one to two pounds of oil meal per day to each animal, corn may be fed with the best results. The oil contained in the cake assists greatly in the digestion of other food, besides being worth all it costs for laying on fat. The nitrogenous portion of the cake makes up for its deficiency in the corn, and fed together make an excellently balanced food.

"Oil cake is most desirable food for young stock of all kinds—nothing better for calves, colts, sheep and pigs. We have often found it take the place of grass in winter, in pushing on the growth of colts, calves and lambs. It is just laxative enough to keep the digestion in the best condition. Skim milk and a little oil meal will cause calves to grow almost as fast as the milk of the dam. For dairy cows, during the season of non-lactation, nothing will keep them in better health, recover the stamina lost in the long milking season, or furnish better the material to grow the coming offspring. We thus see the important connection between the flax crop and the development of our great stock interest."—*Iowa Farmer*.

The first new wheat made its appearance in the St. Louis market last week, and sold at \$1.25 per bushel. It came from Dallas, Texas.

BABIES are the institution, and should be guarded from attacks of colic, flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

THE eucalyptus, or Australian blue gum, is said to afford the very best foraging for bees. In California it blooms in December when all other bloom is gone, and bees eagerly seek it every warm day in winter.

HONEY DEW.

To the Editor of the *Farmers' Home Journal*:

I notice in your issue of the 16th inst. the proceedings of the Bluegrass Bee Keeper's Association, at its semi-annual meeting, held at Lexington. In those proceedings the president, in reply to Mr. T. L. Bryan's interrogation, "What constitutes honey dew?" says: "That the substance generally known as honey dew was that the trees and plants are besieged with millions of little insects, invisible to the naked eye, who puncture the leaves, which causes the fluid to flow on the same principle as a splinter puncturing the human system causes blood to flow."

This is very evidently a wonderful phenomenon of nature. Where do these "millions of insects" come from? and it must be millions, indeed, to be "invisible to the naked eye," and yet cover the immense foliage of a whole land, wherein abound numberless forests of illimitable size, whose leaf area is absolutely incomprehensible. This must be a very great family of insects.

Why do these insects puncture the leaves of some trees and not others? Some trees never bear "honey dew." This is strange, that the insects are partial to certain trees. Why do these insects not puncture leaves in wet seasons?

How came the honey in the leaves of trees? Will the president please to answer?
K.
SMITH'S GROVE, KY., May 24, 1878.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE IN LOUISVILLE.

Mr. Cardin Discusses the Subject.

To the Editor of the *Farmers' Home Journal*:

I see in one of your back numbers that there is to be a move made to establish a branch Grange warehouse in Louisville by the Clarksville Grange Association.

I think that a move in the right direction. But do you not well know that the Grange commenced business three years ago in Louisville for the sale of tobacco at the same price that the Grange Association is now charging in Clarksville, and the Tobacco Board of Trade in Louisville passed a resolution refusing the right of inspection to any warehouse that did not comply with the rules and regulations of other warehouses in Louisville, therefore compelling the Grange house to charge full price or not do any business?

If the Clarksville Grange Association can and will open a branch house in Louisville, charging the same for selling tobacco that the house charges in Clarksville, all right; but if the price is to be raised to suit the views of an extravagant board of trade, the entire business had better be done at Clarksville, as the Association has the ground and can keep building until it can accommodate the whole country, and let Louisville and her board of trade go their way rejoicing. The people know now what they can depend upon. The *Tobacco News*, published and run in the interest of the tobacco trade in Louisville, has already said you can come if you wish to, but you must comply with the present rules and regulations. This means the high, extravagant prices that the people have been paying for the last ten years.

Clarksville is the oldest tobacco market in the West, and sells that class of tobacco that can not be bought in any other market in the West, and has one of the most liberal boards of buyers in the world, and money sufficient to handle all of the weed that grows. And the difference in the price between Louisville and Clarksville, if published statements are correct, is more than sufficient to pay the difference in cost of transportation, and have a living profit left, to say nothing about the difference in the cost of selling, which is about \$2 per hhd; but I think, if the farmers and country dealers of this State wish to open a sales warehouse in Louisville, they certainly have the right to do so for their own convenience and financial interest. They can furnish their own inspection, and if the buyers of Louisville are not willing to buy of them, they can ship their samples to Clarksville and Cincinnati and have them sold at the same expense, and not delay returns more than two days. Louisville does not own the only board of buyers in the West, and they should not be disturbed.
A. H. CARDIN.
MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KY.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

Corn looks well in this county. Wheat will not be a half crop. There will not be a half crop of tobacco set. You can put me down on the sheep question; viz., I have thirty-two ewes suckling lambs; they averaged 10½ pounds of wool. I bought my stock from Mr. J. D. Guthrie, Shelbyville, Ky. Respectfully, A. H. CARDIN.

MAKON, KY., May 24.

TO KILL LOCUST AND COFFEE BEAN SPROUTS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

In your paper of 23d instant, I see inquiry from Mr. Ezra Offutt, as to means to kill honey locust bushes. My plan is to cut the bush off as near the ground as can be done, and cover the stump with salt, say one inch thick. I have never had one to sprout after such treatment. To kill black locust, peel the tree down in wide strips to the ground, leaving the bark on. Place salt between the bark and tree, which will prevent any sprouts. To kill coffee bean sprouts, which are the worst I have had to deal with, cut them off, say six inches under the ground, and drop a handful of salt on the root; cover up, and there will be no more sprouts.

With us grass, corn, oats and vegetable gardens look well. Wheat improving, with fair prospects for a crop. Apples, light crop; also peaches; small fruits, full crop. Respectfully,

RICHARD WATERS.

GOSHEN P. O., OLDHAM CO., KY., May 24.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Feeling in the House in regard to the Potter Resolution—The Financial Legislation Compromised—More Money Wanted for the Paris Show.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

It is with grim satisfaction, not altogether unalloyed with disappointment, that the Republicans hope for the continuance of the Democratic idiosyncrasy in pushing the Potter investigating scheme. Republicans do not fear the result of an impartial investigation, and are prepared for a mighty effort to compel the Democratic majority of the Potter committee to make a showing in that direction. They are ready, under the terms of the Wilson amendment, to propose investigations into several Congressional districts, especially General Banning's, and possibly have testimony that will be classed as new and relevant regarding Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi—testimony, at any rate, pertaining to charges of fraud that have not yet been fully investigated. But they keep their own counsel. They are especially confident regarding Florida and Louisiana, and as regards Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes, are defiantly anxious for the investigation.

It is now generally conceded by members that the House will not consent to adjourn until after the committee shall have reported, and as there is no probability that a report can be forthcoming in less than six weeks, Congress will most likely spend a portion the dog days in this city.

The National Democratic committee have held several meetings at the Arlington Hotel for some days past, for the purpose of establishing some definite plan upon which to build their future operations. The meeting yesterday evening lasted two hours and a half, and at times the excitement over the matter under discussion ran high. The discussion was over a resolution that had been presented, endorsing the investigation of the elections in Florida and Louisiana by the Potter committee. A tremendous opposition was developed to the resolution. It was finally adopted in the following mild form:

"Resolved, That the action of the House of Representatives in appointing a committee, fully empowered to investigate and report upon the frauds alleged to have been committed in the late presidential election, to the end that they may be made known to the people, and that the repetition of such frauds may be prevented in the future, meets the approval of this committee."

An amendment declaring that no intention exists to attack the title of Mr. Hayes, was defeated by a vote of twenty to eight. In the speeches opposing this amendment it was argued that no one was called upon to predict what would or would not happen. It can hardly be doubted that the refusal to adopt this amendment will destroy the Democratic prospects of success in the fall campaign.

I have learned on good authority to-day, that the resumption and anti-resumption members of Congress have agreed upon a compromise plan of financial legislation, of which the outlines are as follows:

First—The inflationist leaders agree, without pledging their followers, that

they will not interfere with Secretary Sherman's plans for resumption under present laws, provided a law will be passed whereby any further contraction of legal tender notes may be absolutely prohibited. To satisfy these people, the old party of what were known before the silver legislation as hard money men or resumptionists, have agreed to yield to this point.

Second—In consideration of the yielding of this point, which entered very lightly into the main question of resumption, the inflationists or soft money men, or whatever they may be called, have receded from their position against resumption, believing it impossible, and agreeing to give Secretary Sherman a chance to try resumption under the present law.

Third—In a test of the Senate two things are to be observed: (1) that the majority which can pass a bill to hamper resumption will not jeopardize their scheme by inviting a presidential veto. In other words, they will not move forward without assurance of a two-thirds vote of the Senate on any proposition that antagonizes resumption, and that they will try the Matthews amendment on that point. (The Matthews amendment means elastic and convenient resumption, but antagonizes the present law by resuming for awhile and stopping at certain points for further accumulation of coin.) (2) That the Finance Committee will not press its resumption bill, but will yield to the inflation majority of the Senate without a single objection from the committee or the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the assurance that the House bill to prevent any further retirement of greenbacks will not be vetoed by the President. And this concession practically makes that bill a law as soon as it can come before the Senate for consideration.

Fourth—That this shall end financial legislation for this year, so far as it affects our bonded debt, resumption, or materially affects our currency in volume by any means other than to prevent its contraction, and perhaps prevent legislation regarding silver certificates.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Evans informed the Cabinet that Commissioner General McCormick needs another appropriation of \$50,000 for the Paris exposition. It appears that each nation, when it was assigned sites at the exposition, was left to erect its own buildings, and although Mr. McCormick did the best he could, he will find himself "short" the amount stated. No action was taken on the request, as it is desired to shave the amount down to the smallest figure before presenting the request to Congress. Only one voucher has been presented to the Department for money expended by Mr. McCormick, which reads as follows: "For loading and unloading exhibits for the French exposition, etc., \$8,000." The Department has refused to approve the voucher in its present form, and has requested the Commissioner to furnish a detailed statement.

EDWARD.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

JAMES ISLAND, FLORIDA.

News From the New Settlement—The Land, Soil and Crops—Tea Planting, etc.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

I have long intended to write you, but have been too busy to make a social letter—such an one as I desire—but this forenoon it has occurred to me that our work has now sufficiently progressed to warrant telling our friends we are ready to see them.

We are located at the West end of James Island, at the mouth of the Carabelle river—and I assure you it is a beautiful location. We have some of the highest lands to be found on the Gulf coast, rising from twenty to seventy feet above the Gulf level; and while this gives us the healthful breeze, we have some of the best soil to cultivate. This we are thoroughly testing for fruits and tea culture. It has been decided at the Department of Agriculture at Washington that Middle Florida is, from its location, peculiarly adapted to the growth of tea, and we will have no trouble in showing that James Island will produce the finest flavored leaves. We have also planted largely in foreign and California grapes. The vines are making excellent growth, and we have reason to believe that our island will, next year, be favorably known for its grapes.

Oranges and peaches will be set out in October. Of course they will succeed, and we give them no particular attention. Garden vegetables are making rapid growth, while the sugar cane planted for experiment on this soil without any fertilizer, attracts much attention. It is proving a success. When you shall come here and examine the soil you will find it crowded full of vegetable matter, a vast quantity of shrubs and undergrowth that grow rank for

two and three years die down, leaving the roots to decay, and this has been going on for ages. Then, in clearing land, many of the bushes and young growth are simply cut off at the surface of the ground, and two or three cuttings during the summer totally stop the growth. Corn and other seeds are planted in the soil the first year, and worked by hand with a grubbing hoe; during the following winter the ground is readily plowed, and the land is soon put in fine tilth. We have had much of our ground grubbed out by hand, but I think the other way will prove the most profitable, as we retain the roots to decay when most useful.

We have made considerable progress since our arrival the last of January, and have the nucleus of a town to mark our labors. There is no doubt as to this becoming an important point on the Gulf coast. The harbor is marked by the United States Coast Survey as the third, counting Pensacola first and Tampa as second. In old cotton times, before railroads crossed the State of Georgia, it was no uncommon thing to see sixty to eighty large foreign ships anchored here, loading with cotton brought by "lighters" from Apalachicola, twenty-five miles distant. This harbor is the natural gulf outlet for Georgia and Middle Florida, and the day is in the very near future when only fifty-six miles of railroad will be built connecting this settlement with the Georgia railroads.

Pensacola, you know, is nearly two hundred miles to the west, and there will be no competition, because no other point has the harbor and the high land necessary to build a town, while the facility with which a road bed can be constructed between this point and Tallahassee or Quincy is an important matter. Railroad men will learn all about these matters during the summer.

Until now there has been no opportunity to accommodate parties desiring to visit this part of the island—but now we have good, comfortable quarters, and fifteen or twenty persons can enjoy frontier fare. By October it is proposed to increase these facilities, and we can count upon this as being one of the popular resorts.

While we have plenty of oysters on the bars within half a mile, there are also the best of fishing pools near at hand. Then we have fresh water lakes on the island, well stocked with fish. About two miles distant there is a very fine lake, on which we have a boat. The deepest water yet found in it is twenty-one feet. A party of us went out there a few days since and caught thirty-one fish, weighing from one to five pounds each. We spent about an hour and a half fishing and rowing about. A line would hardly touch the water before the bait would be taken; it was rare sport.

The fish are known here as fresh water trout, but they resemble the black bass of the North. They are good eating, and it is proposed to put up a house at the lake, in connection with the one already referred to here, so that parties can go there to spend a day and luxuriate in a nice fish dinner.

Then we must not overlook deer, coon, ducks and such game, with which the island abounds. The game law is being well supported this season, and deer tracks show that we will feast in the fall. I have frequently been asked if we are not plentifully supplied with snakes and other venomous reptiles, to which I can reply that in all my rambles on this island during the past two years, I have never seen but three snakes, and these were the common black, that are said to kill the rattlesnakes; but they were out of sight almost as soon as I saw them. From what I can learn there are but very few of such inhabitants on the island. We have some mosquitoes and sand flies—the first have not yet been anywhere annoying, but the latter are at times fully as aggravating as the little gnats of the North. When we have our usual breeze they disappear, yet we easily get rid of them by making a "smudge." They don't hanker after smoke.

During the past two weeks we have had our summer weather, and this I am carefully watching, as well as its effect. If any one of our party suffers with the heat it will be myself. Thus far we have had the mercury up to 87° at noon, but I worked in the sun the same as usual, for the delightful gulf breeze seemed to temper the heat upon the system. At night the land breeze gives us comfort also, and our close proximity to the water, as well as being on elevated land, we have a cool air, and toward morning I find an extra blanket quite comfortable.

To reach us, come by way of Eufula or Columbus, and by boat to Apalachicola, where we take a sloop or schooner, and generally reach the island in four or five hours' sail. We very much need a small safe steamboat to run between Apalachicola and St. Marks, touching here and at Teresa, on the island about

fourteen miles east of us. That would give us railroad and telegraphic connection at St. Marks. We have just finished opening one wagon road that connects with the Tallahassee road, and hope to have a semi-weekly hack line in motion by September.

We are through with building, planting and fencing for the present, and now comes the interesting job of surveying. It is twenty odd years since this land was run out, and possibly some of the old stakes have disappeared; but we will be enabled to see what there is upon the island, and I will keep you informed of any matters that may be interesting. There are between five and six hundred "corners" to find, and about eighty square miles to find them on. Yours, WAFER.

JAMES ISLAND, FLA. (P. O. Apalachicola), May 13, 1878.

The London Farmer says a shrub has been discovered in Australia, the leaves of which make a decoction that never fails to cure the worst cases of scour in sheep or cattle. The plant is called "Roronoiko," whatever that is.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF DISEASE.—Among the antecedents of disease are inertness in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a wan, haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as among the indications of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it, if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analysts to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America. my2-4t

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The American Antiquarian: A journal of Anthropology, devoted especially to Early History, Ethnology and Archaeology; Illustrated. Published quarterly, by Brooks & Schinkel, Cleveland, O. Edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio. \$2 per year. The scope of this magazine will be understood by the following list of topics:

The early history, exploration, discoveries and settlement of the different portions of the Continent.

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Prehistoric man, his origin, antiquity, geological position and physical structure.

The magazine will also treat of subjects of a more general character, such as the origin of man, the rise of society, the origin of writing, the growth of language, the history of architecture, the evolution of ornament and ceremonial observances, comparative religions, serpent worship and religious symbols, man and the mastodon, man and animals, earth and man, and many other topics which are connected with the science of Anthropology, especially as they are viewed by the Antiquarian.

Address Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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The Farmers' Home Journal was established in 1865 and is issued weekly, and it is not only an old, but it is also a widely and favorably-known farmer's paper. There is no better advertising medium of its class in the country. It is the leading Agricultural and Live Stock paper of Kentucky and all the rich region South and West of, and tributary to, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Ordinary advertisements, 20 cents per line. Reading Notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates to those who advertise regularly or largely.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

MR. JOSEPH DECKER, brought to this office, on last Monday, a crate of the Duncan red raspberry, quite ripe. It is the earliest known in this section.

CAPT. THOMAS HENRY HINES, of Bowling Green, has more than enough votes already pledged to insure the nomination at the Appellate convention at Henderson on June 12.

MR. TYLER CARPENTER, of Shelby county, was in our office last week, and brought a very good sample of long wool taken from the fleece of one of his yearling Cotswold bucks. The wool is not only long but of fine fibre.

We are in receipt of catalogues of the sale of the great Vinewood (B. B. Groom's) herd of Shorthorns. This will be the greatest sale of the season. Over two hundred head of fashionable stock will come under the hammer.

THE TENNESSEE SALES.—Mr. L. S. Hardin started, last Monday, to attend the series of sales of live stock to take place in Middle Tennessee this week. He goes as the representative of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL and Courier-Journal.

The *Bluegrass Clipper* thinks, as the Hon. E. Dudley Walker parts his name in the middle, he is not the sort of wood governors are made of. You're green, Mr. B. Grass Clipper. When you see him part the vote of Kentucky in the middle, and take the biggest half, you'll take snuff.

SALE OF A TROTTER COLT.—Colonel W. T. Withers has sold the two-year-old colt Brown Star, sired by William Welch, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, to Prof. T. Armstrong, Mount Union, Ohio, who changes his name to Prince Edward. The Colonel has also sold to Charles Bohn, Denver, Col., a young Almont stallion for \$2,000, and four fillies at catalogue prices, less discount allowed on five head.

MR. O. H. KELLEY, secretary of the National Grange, who now resides on James Island, Florida, came up this week to finish the removal of the records and furniture of the Grange headquarters to Apalachicola, Fla. The executive committee were in session here last week, and concluded to break up headquarters and permit the secretary to carry the office to his residence wherever it may be. "Tis finished."

MAJ. CAMPBELL BROWN'S CARD.

We insert in our Breeders' Directory this week the card of Major Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn. It will be seen by reference to the card that this gentleman is breeding and has for sale trotting and harness horses, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. His stock is all of the most approved sort, and we bespeak for his card the attention it deserves from our readers. Major Brown is one of the very best and most reliable of breeders. We propose at no very distant day to have a representative of the HOME JOURNAL visit his stock, and will then let our readers know more of their merit.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of the great joint sale of Shorthorn cattle to be made by Messrs. J. Ed. Sudduth and B. F. & W. C. Vanmeter, near Winchester, Ky., June 21. On that day eighty head of finely bred animals will pass under the hammer. They are of the following well known families: Josephines, Marys, Phyllises and Rose of Sharons. The names of these breeders alone will give character to this sale, and when it is taken into consideration that such stock will be

offered, no lover of Shorthorns should miss the opportunity of being present. Catalogues will be furnished upon application as specified in the advertisement.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Pretty full reports from the wheat crops in Kentucky are embraced in our correspondence and gleaned from our State exchanges. Upon the whole, while the prospect of two months ago is not to be thought of, there is reason to hope for at least enough to supply home demand and furnish a little for export. The rust and fly have done much damage, but the fury of the attack seems to have been spent, and from now on there is every reason to believe the prospect will brighten. The crop of last year was heavy in most parts of the State, and we can take a little less this season without being brought to starvation.

GETTING READY FOR THE FALL SHOWS.

Mr. W. I. Samuels, of Nelson county, dropped in this office a few days ago, and we gleaned from him the following information in regard to the Cotswolds and Berkshires of their firm: They are preparing their ram Prince Second and eight ewes for exhibition at the fall fairs. Among the ewes the prize winner Princess Royal and the very fine looking Handsome Ann are numbered. They are excellent Cotswolds, and whoever proposes to show against them must trot out their very best.

On the point of shearing show sheep, Mr. Samuels believes they should be clipped in the ordinary way after the first day of April; and he says that will be the rule governing at the St. Louis fair this fall, and should be at every fair. His sheep were all sheared as above. The flocks of the Messrs. Samuels clipped this year yielded as follows: 101 fleeces averaged 11½ pounds; heaviest fleece weighed 20 pounds.

This firm have made the following late sales: To William Gay, Trenton, Tenn., 1 yearling ram, \$25; to J. M. Copeland, Adairville, Ky., 2 imported Berkshire sows, \$181.75; to Eugene Banno, Bayou Sara, La., 3 Cotswold lambs, 3 Berkshire pigs and 20 grade lambs. Total price, \$235.

SHORTHORN SALE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capt. Phil C. Kidd passed through the city last Saturday, on his way home from the sales of Shorthorns made by him at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 23d and 24th inst. He called at our office and gave particulars of the sales. Over one hundred head of cattle were sold, mostly Kentucky bred animals, that were taken there for sale by Messrs. Hamilton, Anderson & Kidd, of Lexington. Captain Kidd's sale was not quite so satisfactory as one made at same place last fall. This was occasioned largely by the depreciated condition of stock, which was taken from grass and shipped to arrive just a day or two before the sale. They of course lost more flesh than under same circumstances in the fall, when the fat is more substantial. Most of the animals were bulls, and they brought all the way from \$50 to \$1,000 per head, two Rose of Sharon bulls bred by Abram Renick, of Clark county, each bringing the latter figure. Capt. Kidd says there is a growing demand from Texas for Shorthorns, especially bulls, and he believes that this demand will absorb all the bulls that we will be able to raise in Kentucky for the next ten years.

The following in regard to our popular auctioneer is taken from the *Kansas City Times*:

"Capt. P. C. Kidd, who conducted the sale upon such high principles of fairness, especially not allowing bidders to bid against themselves, and who has added more laurels to his career as the American auctioneer, leaves via the Missouri Pacific railroad, by this morning's train, for Nashville, Tenn., where he makes a series of sales of blooded stock next week, and where he hopes to be able to sell the stock at better figures than the sale made here."

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—No. 47.

BY PROF. HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

The bear walks upon the soles of his feet. He differs from the carnivora proper in many other respects. He does not confine himself to animal food, but sometimes eats vegetables, honey, and other substances. He does not kill his prey by attacking them in the vital parts, but hugs or tears them to death. In colder climates, where the bear naturally resides, he often hibernates or sleeps during the winter, which is never done by other quadrupeds. The bear is found in every latitude. In the torrid zone he is tame and feeble, while in the colder regions he is bold, fierce, and powerful. Hence he is

geographically the reverse of the lion, tiger and jaguar, whose homes are in the tropics.

Again, the bear is a seasonal animal, so called because he retires during the winter and comes abroad again in the spring. But he does not retire from the storm; this is his harvest. During the raging tempest he comes forth to range the forest in search of the carcasses of smaller animals which have been overcome by the storm. Thus he sometimes secures his last supper before the long fasting of his winter's sleep.

There are five species of bear, of which the white bear of Greenland is the largest and most powerful, and the grisly bear of America is the most ferocious and tenacious of life. The European brown and the American black bear are closely allied to these.

The white bear of the North is the most noted of all North American quadrupeds. His color is a yellowish white; his body is long in proportion to its height; the soles of his hind feet equal one-sixth the length of his body; his whole appearance is that of great strength without much agility. His length is nine feet, and his height four and a half feet.

The polar bear is an omnivorous animal, devouring with eagerness the carcasses of whales, seals, fish, and vegetable substances as convenience may dictate. It makes but little difference whether its food is putrid or fresh. He lives near the water or upon the ice. He dives and swims with skill, and hunts marine animals with great success. He does not hesitate to attack the walrus, though sometimes unsuccessful. He scents his prey at great distances, and is often attracted to whale vessels by the refuse of whale blubber. He lives in a higher latitude than any other quadruped. He frequents all the Asiatic coasts of the frozen ocean, but we do not know the exact limit of his range to the westward.

Dr. Richardson thinks the white bear is less in the habit of hibernating than the black bear, and gives as a reason that the latter lives chiefly on vegetables, which can not be found in the winter, and hence the necessity of a long sleep and constant fasting. Yet we know that the white bear does spend a portion of such season buried under the snow in a state of stupor. Thus the bear and the bat survive only by a special provision made for their winters. The philosophy of existence in this torpid state is given by the Exquimaux. He says, at the opening of winter the female bear is very fat, and always solitary. When the heavy snows begin to fall she lies down quietly and goes to sleep; she does not wake again until spring, when she produces two cubs. She has become very poor and weak, life having been sustained by the consumption of her fat. But she is now ready for a summer life again, if there can be such a season at the poles.

PLACE FOR SURPLUS SWINE.

The ocean steamer City of Bristol has been purchased by a Liverpool (England) company, and came to Boston recently on an experimental trip. She has been fitted especially with a view of transporting across seas live hogs between decks, while loaded with grain below. The following is taken from the *American Cultivator* of last week:

"The City of Bristol cleared last Saturday with 26,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 tierces of lard, 2,200 live hogs between decks, and 30 head of cattle. Should the present trip prove profitable and successful, the owners contemplate purchasing several more steamers, and establishing fortnightly or weekly sailings from this port. The owners of the Bristol say that there is a demand in Yorkshire and other parts of England for the common grades of hogs and cattle in this country, and if they can be shipped across with safety, there is hardly a limit to the business that can be done at present. About a dozen of the owners came over on the Bristol, and they improved their stay in port by taking a run over to New York, as well as by inspecting the port of Boston and the attractions of the city. This enterprise is in the right direction for benefiting the farmers of the country, by furnishing additional markets for surplus live stock."

CROPS IN GREEN COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal: The wheat crop in this county is improving rapidly, and I think we will harvest a fair crop yet. Owing to too much rain, farmers are behind with the cultivation of their corn, though it looks well. Oats promise a good crop, and the same may be said of orchard grass and meadows. We have plenty of pasture for all kinds of stock.

Respectfully,
GREENSBURG, KY., May 27.

The *Shelby Sentinel* has a correspondent, by name "Wheat," whose lively letters show that he is rust proof.

LIVE STOCK.

GUENON'S THEORY TESTED.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

One of the most intelligent and progressive farmers' clubs in this country has its monthly meetings at the Pennsylvania Eastern Experimental Farm, near Philadelphia, which is under the guidance of that clever gentleman and enthusiastic investigator, Mr. John I. Carter.

The State Board of Agriculture for Pennsylvania has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the value of the escutcheon for testing the milking qualities of a cow. Mr. Carter has asked me to give the club my views as to the proper method of making the tests. In the subjoined letter I have set out my views on the subject at some length:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 25, 1878.

My Dear Mr. Carter:

Your favor requesting my views on the proposed test of the escutcheon by the gentlemen appointed by the State Board to examine it, is at hand. Whatever the deliverance by that committee may be, it will be read with much interest, owing to the prominence the subject has reached before the dairy public. The importance that will be attached to it will depend much less upon the dignity of the committee than it will to the presence or absence of fairness and intelligence in the reported tests.

One of the members of the State Board requested my opinion on this subject before the committee was appointed. One point I urged was that at least one man on that committee should be a non-believer in the theory. You write me that all three of the gentlemen who compose the committee are believers. I think this a very great mistake. You might as well appoint three Democrats to report on the fairness of an election carried by Republicans, or *vice versa*, and expect a fair and disinterested report. If that committee was composed of two non-believers and myself I could not attach any importance to a report adverse to the theory unless the report showed a most scrupulous and painstaking regard for the other side, and even then it would in all probability be more a special plea than a fair and open report. Indeed I should not think the committee itself would wish to be handicapped in this manner.

You write me that the committee, in making up their judgment of a cow, take into consideration not only the escutcheon, but all the other marks of a cow. This seems very strange to me. I have not the resolution of the State Board before me, but my recollection of it is that it simply called upon the committee to report on the relation of the escutcheon to the milking qualities of the cow. If I am right—and it seems to me this ought to have been the resolution, if it was not—then the committee have gotten out of their latitude. The question is not, "How well can these gentlemen tell a cow by her outward signs?" For instance, ninety per cent of the cows with big bellies and large udders are large milkers, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a man—especially if he is of an enthusiastic nature—to decide the question of a cow's worth by these points, and unwittingly attribute his judgment to some other favorite point. I hope the gentlemen who compose the commission will not think that I would attribute any intentional bias or favoritism in making up their decisions. I do not know any of them personally, but have always seen their names mentioned in complimentary terms.

If it is the purpose of the commission to make a close, thorough and searching investigation of this subject, and one that we carping critics will be compelled to respect, then the way to tie our hands is to cheerfully comply with all of our reasonable suggestions. As I expect to take a hand in the discussion of the report after it gets before the public, I will propose a few articles of war before the opening of hostilities:

First—Make this a test of the escutcheon, and confine yourselves to it.

Second—Take down in writing before you see the cows the owners and milkers' opinions of all the cows to be tested.

Third—Make the owners and milkers, out of hearing of each other, tell you (1), the name of the cow? (2), her age? (3), how much milk she gives when fresh? (4), how much milk she gives a year? (5), is her milk rich or poor? (6), have you ever tested the milk by measure or otherwise to determine the amount or its richness? (7), what breed is she?

Fourth—Get a non-believer to make pencil sketches of each escutcheon to put with the report of number three. (The committee should be on hand to see that the sketches are faithfully executed.) Any school teacher or passably bright scholar can make the sketches by having dots to represent the gambrel joints, twist and vulva—the relative

size of the escutcheon can easily be mapped out.

Fifth—Petition the board to request the governor to appoint two more on the committee, who are not believers, and I would suggest Mr. Ezra Michener of Coatesville, Bucks county, Pa.

If this theory is correct, then its importance can hardly be over estimated, and the sooner such men as myself are induced to quit writing against it the better; and whether we stop or not our words will have little or no effect if we are met with the same spirit of fairness that has evidenced our own treatment of the subject and caused such a breaking down in the faith of others in it. For instance, I received a business letter the other day from an editor of one of the very first agricultural papers in the East. In a postscript he says: "I congratulate you on your very successful squelching of the Guenon humbug." This is only one of numerous statements to the same effect.

If this Guenon theory is correct in only a reasonable degree, still the value of it is immense. It is easily seen that if there is an outward mark to be found on young heifers by which we can increase to any measurable degree the number of good milkers in making our selection—just in that degree will we improve our fortunes. If I now buy twenty-four heifer calves I will probably not get more than eight first-class heavy milkers out of the lot, requiring about four years' time to test them. If I had properly applied the Guenon theory, and had thereby increased the number of heavy milkers to sixteen, then this knowledge has increased my profits 100 per cent. If this knowledge had added but two more to my eight, I would have made 25 per cent. It is mighty easy to make a fortune this way.

There are, unfortunately, a few staggering suggestions about this Guenon business. I will name a few of them.

If Guenon possessed this valuable secret, why did he not make a fortune with it by purchasing all the well-marked heifer calves in his neighborhood? Why do not the gentlemen who advocate this theory give us a little of the proof of the pudding? Where are the fortunes they have made out of it? I met Dr. Voyles the other day, and he put this suggestion to me, which looks to me like a stunner. Jerseys have been bred for a great many years with the sole purpose of giving milk. Shorthorns have been bred for an equally long period of time with almost the sole purpose of producing beef. If the escutcheon naturally follows the milking habit, then it follows as a natural sequence that Jerseys should possess a very large preponderance of large escutcheons over the Shorthorns. Is such the case? The Doctor and I examined the two breeds, side by side, at the Indianapolis fair, and were astonished to find so great a preponderance of good escutcheons on the Shorthorns, and some of these cows only had rudimentary teats, the milking habit being apparently entirely bred out of them.

It is my opinion that this Guenon business, like the fancy colors of Shorthorns and Jerseys, must have its day. Just now it is the fashion. It will die out in a short time, only to be revived again in a few years, probably along with white Shorthorns and brindle Jerseys.

I forgot to suggest that I have but very little faith in the opinions of dairymen as to the yearly yield or richness of the milk of individual cows. My own experience has been very unfortunate on this subject. I never have been able to get figures and opinions to agree. Even in my own herd, where a record of the milk yield had been kept, I found that the cows I preferred were in fact greatly unsurpassed in the long run by some insignificant but steady milker. If the above rules were closely applied to some herd where a milking record of each cow had been kept, it would be valuable indeed. My letter is already too long, and I suppose the commission will throw the whole thing aside as too much trouble; and thus end my little effort; but anyway, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request.

Yours very truly, L. S. HARDIN.

HEAVY LAMBS.

Barren County to the Front.

A notice was recently inserted in the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL relating to the weight of some lambs. Without being able to refer to the exact weight reported, we would mention that some Cotswold lambs of J. R. Winlock & Bro., of this county, which were very recently weighed and reported to us, beat the weights in the JOURNAL. A lamb three months old weighed ninety-six pounds; one two and a half months weighed ninety pounds, and one two months old weighed seventy-three pounds. The Winlock brothers have a very fine lot of Cotswold sheep, and no mistake.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times*.

HOG RAISING.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

As the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL has become one of the best representatives of the agriculturist of this section of our great farming country, permit me to lay before your readers a few hints upon that most important branch of agriculture—hog raising—a subject that has never attained its deserved position among the many departments of the farm, simply because that very erroneous idea is too prevalent that "a hog is a hog the world over;" or, in other words, that "one hog is just as good as another," all he wants being corn and plenty of it.

The sense that this last assertion implies is true to a certain extent; it is an undeniable fact that corn will make pork. I presume, however, that nobody will dispute that fact. But can we not make better pork and more of it with less feed, consequently much easier and quicker, by using improved breeds? If any farmer doubts it let him try, and I will guarantee that he will never again keep a scrub hog on his farm, because he will find that it will not pay. We had just as well say that a scrub cow is as good as a pure bred Jersey; or that a common, scrub horse is as good as a thoroughbred Denmark, as to say that a scrub hog is as good as a pure bred Berkshire.

Experience is the best lesson. Mr. F. D. Coburn, of Pomona, Kansas, the author of that invaluable volume called Swine Husbandry, gained all his knowledge of hog raising from experience and close observation. In fact, a farmer can be successful in nothing without experimenting and observing the results; it is the key to success in farming. There is another thing of great importance to the hog raiser, and that is reading. Every farmer who raises hogs, even if it be only enough to supply himself with pork, should always keep by him a book of reference.

Perhaps the inexperienced reader would like to know the most profitable breed for him to keep. This varies with different surroundings and circumstances. As Mr. Coburn says, what might be perfectly satisfactory to one farmer, might with different surroundings and under different circumstances be discarded by another as utterly untrustworthy. My opinion is, that if the farmer wishes merely to raise them to supply his own family with pork, and to be ready to slaughter at almost any age, the pure bred Suffolk is the best. The pure bred Essex, however, is very good, its color being the only objection; but if he wishes to raise them almost exclusively for market, then the pure bred Berkshire, taking every thing into consideration, is decidedly the best. The Poland-China is very good, but they are not such prolific breeders as the Berkshires; for this reason alone the Berkshires are preferable. This, however, is a considerable drawback.

Not a few failures in hog raising happen through the mistreatment of the boar—in fact, it is the greatest and most common cause of failure in the breeding of swine. Most farmers generally either keep their boars confined in a close pen, where they are fed on the most concentrated food or else give them the range of a large field where they are kept wearied and fretted constantly by running about. Others allow them the privilege of running with the stock and fattening hogs, and from such action they are rendered utterly worthless in a comparatively short time. I, for one, would not breed a sow to a boar that is allowed this privilege if I desired (as I always do) large, thrifty and well formed pigs. The proper management for a boar is to fence off a piece of ground containing about an acre, the largest part of which should be well set with grass, and it should be so situated that he can have access to plenty of clear running water at all times. There should also be plenty of shade in summer, and he should have warm, comfortable quarters in winter. A very small portion of the ground should be plowed up and a small quantity of corn or grain of any kind sowed over it daily. In the cool of the evening in summer is the best time at which to sow the grain over the plot. This induces him to moderate rooting, and affords him just the exercise he needs; besides, it diverts his attention from other hogs that may be in adjoining fields. Rooting is a natural proclivity of the hog, and when indulged in moderately, is conducive to perfect health.

As to the diseases of the hog, they are so numerous and so varied in form and treatment that it would be useless for me to attempt an explanation of them with less space than a column or two. I shall, therefore, say nothing more than that the disease commonly called "hog cholera" is no more like cholera than day is like night; in fact, several diseases, totally different in character, are all called by the wisecracks "hog cholera." I wish that I could

write on this one subject as I would like to for the benefit of the readers of the HOME JOURNAL, but I can not; time and space will not permit it. Respectfully,
CHAS. M. F. STRIGER.
KENTON, KENTON CO., KY., May 25, 1878.

SHEARING MERINOS.

We have before us the official report of the thirteenth annual shearing of the Southeastern Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Caldwell's Prairie, on May 3. In class one the prize was taken by Loomis & Bro. with a ram three years old, weighing 135 pounds, and shearing 23 lbs 5 oz of wool; Mullaney Bros., on a ram two years old, weight of wool 18 lbs 6 oz, carcase 95 lbs; Perry Craig, on a ram one year old, weight of fleece 13 lbs 11 oz, carcase 90 lbs. In ewes, A. & P. Humbert took the prize for three year old wool, 17 lbs 12 oz, also two year old wool, 15 lbs 9 oz, carcase 71 lbs; A. C. Whitmore, ewe one year old, wool 12 lbs 14 oz, carcases 72 lbs. The above were all Merinos. In delaine Merinos, J. W. Parks took prize for ram 3 years old, wool 19 lbs 8 oz; A. Frazer, ram 2 years old, wool 16 lbs 6 oz; A. & P. Humbert, prize for ewe 3 years old, wool 16 lbs 3 oz.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

This was omitted from the Bluegrass Cook Book by a crusty old bachelor.

MARRIAGE.—Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; take a bottle of wine—claret is good, port is better, a little dash of champagne will give it briskness; let him soak in this mixture about two hours; if no signs of boiling, try another bottle. When getting red in the gills take him into the drawing room, if in winter; set him at the fireside by the lady; throw in a dash of tea, about three cups each, and let them simmer together; if in summer time, place them in a current of air, as near the window, and as much out of sight as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, and place them near the piano; keep stirring them until the lady sings.

When you hear the gentleman sigh, it is a good sign, as, whether winter or summer, they are sure to be growing warm.

Then take them off and put them in the corner of the room on a sofa; leave them together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this for three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat; if too great, they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The best heat is moderate, regular and constant.

The length of time during which it is applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five and twenty, three months—three weeks sometimes being sufficient; if the gentleman is older and a widower, three days will be long enough, and you had better omit the wine, but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of what is vulgarly called coin put in during the cooking will have great effect in keeping up the heat. If the gentleman is a widower and a little old, he had better be well stuffed with greenbacks. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is very apt to turn sour. Garnish with 5-20 bonds, and it may be served up at table—a glorious dish for two. By one who WANTS TO TAKE A HAND.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN ALPINE AVALANCHE.

In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of mid-summer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls; they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or

impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, LINN COUNTY, IOWA, May 8, 1877.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Enclosed find \$1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser. Ever gratefully yours,
JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

Great Public Sale OF JERSEY CATTLE

I will sell at public auction at Treney & Wilson's Bazaar, Main street, Lexington, Ky., on

TUESDAY, June 18th, 1878,

twenty-five head of Jersey Cattle, twenty head of which are young cows, in full milk. These are first-class Jersey Cattle, recorded in A. J. C. C. Register.

SALE POSITIVE, commencing at 12 o'clock M., sharp.

Seats will be provided for all, and the Ladies are especially invited to be present.

Catalogues ready, and will be sent on application.

ALEX. MCCLINTOCK,

Millersburg, Ky.

CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

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This interesting book contains a complete history of "THE MURPHY MOVEMENT," and also "ABLE TEMPERANCE LECTURES" by the most prominent advocates of the cause. In addition to this it has the great controversy between Romanism and Protestantism, also the Life of Pope Pius IX. Three books in one, profusely illustrated. By Eminent Authors. Rabbits, Doxies of Humanity, etc. A book for the times! Secure territory at once. Address Anchor Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. may30-tf.

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Will make a good stock farm. Apply at this office. This block of land has a trout stream running through the center, with several springs from limestone rock; too acres beaver meadow, the rest heavily timbered with black elm and sugar maple. The elm is worth \$50 per 1,000 cubic feet on stump. apr4-6m

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Secretaries, send for circulars for your whole Grange. TRUSTEES.

T. A. Thompson, Past Lecturer National Grange. Sam'l E. Adams (Maine), Master National Grange. Hon. D. Wyatt Allen (South Carolina), Chairman Executive Committee National Grange.

Mortimer Whitehead (New Jersey), Lecturer National Grange. O. H. Kelley, Founder of the Order, Secretary National Grange.

J. W. A. Wright (Author Declaration of Purposes), Past Master California State Grange. M. D. Davis, Master State Grange of Kentucky. mar11-1y

BURNHAM'S WATERWHEEL

WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY. PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78. Pamphlets free. Office, York, Pa. may16-6m

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, ORGAN

cost \$1,600, only \$425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100, only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New Style Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs, \$35. Organs, 12 stops, \$22.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$390, only \$115. Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs, only \$105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. Immense new steam factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. may30-3m

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. jan1-1y

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. jan31-1y

The Best Value for the Money

CAN BE SECURED BY PURCHASING GOODS AT THE

99 CENT STORE!

A person should examine the stock and get prices on

CHROMOS, FRAMES, BOQUET TABLES, BOTH MARBLE AND WALNUT TOP, BRACKETS, STEP LADDERS, CAGES, SATCHELS, UNDERWEAR, BOOKS, ALBUMS, VASES, DOLLS, JEWELRY, TOYS, ETC., ETC.,

Before Purchasing Elsewhere. Call Early and Satisfy Yourself.

NORTH EAST CORNER FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WM. M. JONES, General Commission Merchant

105 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOVED

Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machines

COMPRISING

SELF-BINDING HARVESTERS,

CHAIN-RAKE REAPERS,

SWEEP-RAKE REAPERS,

LIGHT DRAFT IRON MOWERS.

GOOD LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE!

On Friday, June 21, 1878,

At Vandale, three miles north of Winchester, Clark county, Ky., on the Paris Pike, the subscribers announce that they will sell about

EIGHTY HEAD of very choice animals, of the following well known families:

Josephines, Marys, Phyllises, and Rose of Sharons, etc.

Catalogues furnished on application to either of the undersigned by the first of June.

J. B. DOWMAN, Stony Point, Bourbon county, Ky. B. F. & Wm. C. VANMETER, Winchester, Clark county, Ky. may30-3t.

FOR SALE. SOME VERY FINE Roadsters & Trotters

Sired by George Wilkes, William Welch (both by Rysdyk's Hambletonian), Honest Allen, Bowman's Abdullah (by Alexander's Abdullah), Imp. Phaton, etc. Also a choice lot of pure

JERSEY RED HOGS, Bred with care from best New Jersey stock. I wish to close out the above at prices to suit the times.

J. B. DOWMAN, Ashland, near Lexington, Ky. may16-6m

Fourteenth Sale OF Golddust Horses

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

FIFTY HEAD Will be sold for Cash, or on sixty days' credit with two approved endorsers,

AT EDEN FARM

Eight Miles East of Louisville, Ky.

They include Five pairs of Matched Horses; 15 head of Single Driving Horses; 30 head of Stallions, Mares and Geldings, from 2 to 4 years old. Six superior Stallions will be Offered at Private Sale Very Low for their Speed.

Lucille Golddust got a record last year of 2:16 1/4 at eleven years of age, and Fleety Golddust got a record of 2:20 at six years of age; Rolla Golddust got a record of 2:21 at eight years of age; Zildadie Golddust trotted publicly at Buffalo, at five years of age, in 2:25. All were colt winners, and for ten years they won four-fifths of all the matches and colt stakes in which they trotted. No other breed can show better results, and crossed on the most fashionable bred ones, the results produced by Messrs. McFerran and Veech, prove them to be equal to any other breed to cross on. At the May sale of Mr. J. C. McFerran three fillies, by Cuyler, out of Golddust dams, brought an average of \$1,070, and but one of them was well broken to harness.

L. L. DORSEY.

Habit cured at home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chronic affections, Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

OPPIUM SKIN DISEASE.

One is seven, the other eight years old. Drive at a rapid, stylish gait. So well matched that the owner can scarcely tell one from the other.

For price, etc., address "T," care FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

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GREAT PUBLIC SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF Shorthorn Cattle AND Bluegrass Land.

As Assignees of B. B. Groom, we will sell, at Vine-wood, in Clark county, Ky., on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JUNE 19 and 20

The entire Vinewood Herd of Shorthorns, numbering about 200 head of high-bred Bates cattle of the most noted families. The herd consists of about 130 head of cows and heifers and about 70 bulls of different ages. The sale will include the

CENTENNIAL SHOW HERD, about FORTY HEAD OF IMPORTED ANIMALS, and representatives of the following families: Duchess, Oxford, Wild Eyes, Rose of Sharon, Fogathorpe, Waterloo, Kirklevington, Barrington, Filbert, Georgiana, Place, Craggs, Loo, Princess, Desdemona, Bloom, Young Mary, Miss Wiley, Constance, Victoria, etc.

Among the Bulls will be included a PURE DUK 2 Grand Dukes, 4 Oxfords, 8 Rose of Sharons, 4 Wild Eyes, 2 Kirklevingtons, 6 Filberts, and many desirable animals of fashionable pedigree. In the sale of this magnificent herd of cattle an opportunity is afforded purchasers to secure animals of great individual excellence and of the choicest strains of blood, excelled by no public sale ever made in America. The sale of Shorthorns will commence on Wednesday, June 19, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Catalogues ready May 25, and sent on application to A. H. Hampton, Winchester, Kentucky.

Terms cash. W. M. IRVINE, A. H. HAMPTON, Assignees.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878, We will sell on the premises the noted

VINEWOOD FARM containing (including the interest of Mrs. Rachel Groom, in part of the land, to be sold at the same time and place) about

1,200 ACRES OF FINE LAND. This is a very desirable and well improved farm, situated four miles from Winchester on the Mt. Sterling turnpike, and is well supplied with tenant houses, barns, orchards, a steam mill, wind mill, etc., etc.

The RESIDENCE, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is a HANDSOME BRICK, CONTAINING FIFTEEN ROOMS. The land will be divided into several tracts, and on day of sale will be offered first in tracts and then as a whole, the purchaser to be the party making the highest and best bid for it, either in parcels or as a whole.

TERMS.—One third cash, the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months; notes to bear six per cent. interest from day of sale until paid, and a lien to be reserved on the land to secure the deferred payments.

W. M. IRVINE, A. H. HAMPTON, Assignees of B. B. Groom.

F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee of Mrs. Rachel Groom. may23-4t.

WOODBURN Annual Sale

The Annual Sale of Yearlings,

The entire produce (without exception or reserve) of all my thoroughbred brood mares for 1877, the get of imp. Australian, King Alfonso, Asteroid, and imp. Glen Athol, will be held at Woodburn Stud Farm, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky., on

Wednesday, June 26, 1878.

Sale positive. No by-bidding. Terms cash. A. J. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues may be had at this office or on application to L. BRODHEAD, Spring Station, Ky. may30-7t

FOR SALE. A PAIR OF Thoroughbred Mares

Sired by Lee Paul, he by Lexington; dam by Revenue, registered in Stud Book.

One is seven, the other eight years old. Drive at a rapid, stylish gait. So well matched that the owner can scarcely tell one from the other.

For price, etc., address "T," care FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

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TOBACCO INFORMATION.

LOUISVILLE.

From The Tobacco News.

Receipts this week are largely in excess of last week, being 2,183 hds, against 1,780 last week, and 1,658 this week last year.

Sales have been considerably less, owing mainly to the attractions at the race course this week, and the desire of many in the trade to be present every afternoon. Sales foot up 1,587 hds, against 1,596 last week and 1,473 this week last year.

The offerings have been curtailed largely in comparison with the receipts, as will be seen from the figures above given.

The character of the offerings, although still very largely nondescript, and of common grades generally, we have had probably the best assortment of fine dark Tobaccos seen this season, although that is not saying much, with the order and weights of such generally very good.

Of dark Tobaccos about 30 hds fine sold from \$9 to \$13, with a scarcity of strictly heavy lugs, which were firm.

Cutting Tobaccos have been in small supply, although some 20 hds of fine crops sold at from \$10 to \$14.75. Prices firm, with few export weights.

Manufacturing Tobaccos are still scarce with a good demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

Speculation continues to run lightly on the lower grades.

Stemming dark sorts are without change, and sometimes not as firm as they have been.

Eight tubs of Kentucky bright wrappers were sold at auction at \$12.50 to \$40.50, and 5 tubs Virginia at \$15 to \$35.

The first days sales of the week showed more animation with fuller figures than have ruled since, and although prices have been irregular at times, no change in quotations from last week can be made, so that we therefore repeat them.

To-day the leading feature of the market consisted of the offering of some good Clarks-ville Tobaccos, which sold full, but which, for the exceptional fullness of an outside-speculator, who took a flyer at them, they might not perhaps have reached the extreme figures they did—at from \$9 to \$11.75.

A tub of Hart county (Ky.) fine bright wrapper sold to-day at \$40.50. With the above exception, the market was without change, and closed steady.

The sales of old Tobaccos this week were 25, as against 20 last week.

Quotations for 1877 Tobaccos.

Quotations of Mr. W. J. Lewers, Secretary to the Tobacco Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.

HEAVY BODIES.		Really.		Cutting.	
Moderately.	Really.	Really.	Really.	Really.	Really.
Common Lugs. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 3
Good Lugs. 2 1/2 @ 3	3 @ 4	3 @ 4	3 @ 4	3 @ 4	3 @ 4
Common Leaf. 3 @ 4	4 @ 5 1/2	4 @ 5 1/2	4 @ 5 1/2	4 @ 5 1/2	4 @ 5 1/2
Good Leaf. 4 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Fine Leaf. 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	7 1/2 @ 10	7 1/2 @ 10	7 1/2 @ 10	7 1/2 @ 10	7 1/2 @ 10
Selection. 7 1/2 @ 10	10 @ 13	10 @ 13	10 @ 13	10 @ 13	10 @ 13
Non-descript.—Common Lugs, 2 1/2 @ 3; good, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Common Leaf, 2 1/2 @ 3; good, 3 @ 4; Leaf, 3 @ 4; good, 4 @ 5 1/2; fine, 4 @ 5 1/2; Selection, 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2; good, 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2; fine, 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2.					
Bright Wrappers.—Common, 10 @ 15; good, 15 @ 25; fine, 25 @ 40.					

CINCINNATI.

Special report to The Tobacco News by E. R. W. Thomas, Leaf Tobacco Broker.

Sales for the week 1,086 hds Tobacco, and prices have been very uniform for five consecutive weeks on new leaf, while old has been slightly lower. This week good to choice fillers were off 1/2 to 1/4, while bright lugs were a little stiffer, but so steady are prices that I must request you to continue my present quotations. Receipts are still large, and the warehouses are meeting the demand promptly; consequently we look for large sales next week.

Classification of Sales

for the week ending May 24, inclusive.

502 hds Mason county (Kentucky District) trash lugs and leaf. 451 new—60 at \$2.40 @ 3.95, 98 at 4 @ 5.95, 156 at 6 @ 7.95, 82 at 8 @ 9.90, 11 at 10 @ 14.75. 51 hds old at \$3 @ 18.

305 hds Brown county (Ohio District). 267 new—34 at \$2.50 @ 3.90, 48 at 4 @ 5.95, 116 at 6 @ 7.95, 46 at 8 @ 9.95, 3 at 10 @ 11.75. 38 hds old at \$6 @ 18.25.

250 hds New Owen county (Kentucky District). 49 at \$2.40 @ 3.95, 52 at 4 @ 5.95, 95 at 6 @ 7.95, 43 at 8 @ 9.95, 13 at 10 @ 14, 3 at 15.25, 16.50 @ 17.

272 hds Pendleton county (Kentucky District). 236 new—77 at \$2.10 @ 3.55, 89 at 4 @ 5.95, 63 at 6 @ 7.95, 16 at 8 @ 9.10, 1 at 10.75, 36 hds old at \$4.10 @ 15.75.

10 hds new Boone county, Ky., at \$3.20 @ 7.60. 1 hhd new West Virginia at \$4.35. 8 hds new South Indiana at \$3 @ 7.75. 9 boxes new do at \$3 @ 5.60.

QUOTATIONS.

NEW CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs common	52 000 3 50
do medium	3 500 5 00
do good	5 000 7 00
Leaf common	7 000 9 00
do good	10 000 14 00
do fine	14 000 18 00
do fancy	18 000 20 00

OLD CUTTING LEAF.

Smokers common dark	3 000 4 00
do color	4 000 5 00
Stripper common color	5 000 7 00
do good color	7 000 10 00
Leaf red	8 000 9 00
do medium	9 000 12 00
do good	12 000 18 00
do fine	18 000 25 00

THE TOBACCO CROP OF 1878.

From Correspondents of The Tobacco News.

Kentucky.

HANSON STATION, HOPKINS COUNTY, May 20.—For the last two weeks we have had fine rains, and the plants have improved considerably.

I think farmers will be able to set half a crop, and they ought not to set more. Heretofore, their idea has been that the most money was in the greatest quantity, but they are beginning to see that quality is of more importance than quantity. Instead of from three to five acres to the hand, they will this year plant from one and a half to two acres.

The old crop in this county is nearly sold; a few are holding for better prices.

During the last two weeks wheat has improved and will turn out better than was thought, though some pieces are ruined.

HENDERSON, May 21.—Our planters are busy setting Tobacco where the plants are large enough, and I can soon make a reasonably close estimate of the acreage set this season.

BUFFALO, LARUE COUNTY, May 18.—Less than an average crop of Tobacco will be set in this county, but more than if wheat had not been injured. What is raised will be better cultivated, and better handled.

Wheat prospects are gloomy, some fields being beyond all hope, and all being much injured by rust, and that sown early by the fly also. The corn crop will be much larger than last season.

But little Tobacco remains unsold in this county. Green and Taylor counties are shipping more or less every day to your city. Prices here have been ranging from 50c to \$4.

DOVELL'S VALLEY, EDMONDSON COUNTY, May 18.—Tobacco plants are mostly destroyed consequently but little will be planted.

GLASGOW JUNCTION, BARREN COUNTY, May 20.—Some Tobacco has been planted, but after careful inquiry I am satisfied there will not be more than one-fourth as much planted as there was last year.—*Glasgow Times*.

BENNETTSTOWN, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, May 22.—Farmers have commenced planting Tobacco and are now hopeful of getting an average crop planted. Plants are not as abundant as could be desired, but with favorable weather and seasons there will be enough to set the crop. The weather now is entirely favorable, being warm with occasional showers. This applies to Flat Lick and vicinity; reports from other sections of the county are conflicting. Wheat has improved decidedly within the last two weeks. It is considerably injured by rust, but not by any means ruined as was thought at one time. Farmers estimate their probable yield from one-fourth to a full crop, as compared with last year, which was an unusual good year for wheat in this section.

OWENSBORO, DAVIESS COUNTY, May 23.—The weather has been very favorable for planting, and a great many farmers have taken advantage of it. We have heard of several who have set out their whole crop. Reports as to the proportion of the crop planted vary from one-fourth to one-half of last year's planting. So far we see no reason to change our estimate of an average crop being planted in this county, provided the weather is favorable. A great many of our farmers seem to think that very little tobacco will be grown in other States, and that it will pay them to put in fair crops.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HENDERSON COUNTY GRANGE.

WHEREAS, The executive committee of the State Grange is making an effort to force the secretary-elect to either resign his position or keep the office at Georgetown, greatly to the inconvenience; and whereas the said office was located there without the knowledge or consent of the Patrons of the State, and they through their representatives at the December meeting of the State Grange made manifest a desire to have it removed; therefore

Resolved, By Henderson County Grange No. 3, that the action of the executive committee is extra judicial, and that the best interests of the order require the office to be kept by the officer elected for that purpose, and it is unreasonable to compel him to leave his home to do so;

Resolved, That the action of the executive committee, placing the Bulletin under the control of any other person than the secretary, is in violation of clause of the constitution which says "the (the secretary) shall have charge of all the printing ordered to be done by the State Grange and executive committee," and his efforts to foist upon the order any other secretary than the one elected for that purpose is arbitrary, and ought to be resisted.

Resolved, The order commanding secretaries of subordinate granges to forward their dues to Georgetown is not in accordance with the constitution, which says they shall be sent to the secretary of the State Grange, and is therefore null and void, as is evidenced by decision No. 6, (Digest, page 89, Art. 11), which reads, "The master can not suspend a constitutional provision, or an article of the by-laws."

Resolved, We approve the action of Secretary Richardson, in moving the office from Georgetown, and urge him to "hold the fort" at all hazards.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gus W. Richardson, manager of the Bulletin, for publication, and to the Southern Agriculturalist, Courier-Journal, and FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, with a request to publish.

Done at a regular meeting of Henderson County Grange, No. 3, held at Geneva, Ky., May 16, 1878. E. C. CRAIG, Master. J. W. EAKINS, Secretary.

A LADY WHO KEEPS LIONS AS PETS.

Rarely does one hear of a lady's attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions, twenty-one months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street since last September, and until within a month have had the run of the place, going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a measure of caution the police thought the creatures should be restrained, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe outdoor run and a room adjoining the kitchen, with only a strong wire door separating the apartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them, feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, &c. Before the police restrictions were placed upon them, the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown full large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation.—*Boston Herald*.

—The shipment of live cattle to Great Britain is more profitable than slaughtered meat.

—American oysters are plentiful in London. They arrive in excellent condition, and are in great demand.

Rough and Ready.

Food for repentance—Mince-pie eaten late at night.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

BRITISH advice to the privateer—"A life on the ocean wave."

"How is your husband this evening, Mrs. Quiggs?" "No improvement, doctor, one way or the other."

A LONDON paper says Stanley is the son of a Welsh woman, and that his name is John Roland. A Roland for an all over.

ATHLETIC SPORT FOR LADIES.—Running through a novel; walking around a subject; jumping at conclusions; skipping full directions.

THE other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, upon being told that she had gone there with a rake.

VISITOR (blandly).—"Well, dame, how do you find things now?" Crusty old dame.—"How do I find things now? Why, by looking after 'em, to be sure."

A MAN in Ogle county, Ill., has trapped sixty skunks during the past six months. So it seems the battle is not always to the strong.

GILES asserts that the laws are very unjust. A man can pouch an egg, and there is nothing done about it; but let him try and pouch a chicken—Well, let him just try, that is all!

THE question is asked in *All the Year Round*, "Shall ladies go dressed or undressed before the Queen?" We shall not answer it; but it is at least desirable that the ladies should not take cold.—*Buffalo Express*.

FIRST UCHIN.—When a doctor gets sick, what makes 'em get another doctor to give 'em medicine?" Second Uchin—"Cos they can't take their own medicine—it's too nasty. They give it to folks."—*Kingston Freeman*.

BILLY BANGS, a Philadelphia collector, "wears a very high hat with the legend 'Bad Bills Collected' painted conspicuously on it, and 'the debtor class' are naturally not pleased to have him seen hanging around their doors very much."

It was an Irish horse-stealer who, when O'Connell had obtained his acquittal, exclaimed, in the exuberance of his gratitude, "Och, counsellor, I've no way here to thank yer honour; but I wish I saw you knocked down in my own parish—wouldn't I bring a faction to the rescue?"

HOSTESS (whispering to a man).—"I want you to sing next." Amateur (whose voice is not quite what it used to be).—"I thought I wasn't to sing till quite at the end." Hostess.—"Yes; but there are not too many, and I want some of the people to go."

THE SHORTEST WAY THE BEST.—Mamma (to Ethel, on their way to the latter's first party).—"Now mind, darling, if you see any nice things on the table that you'd like to eat, you mustn't ask for them." Ethel.—"Oh, no, mamma, I'll take them!"—*Punch*.

DARBY, while taking his usual walk, met his friend Pat, and asked, "What toime moight it be now?" Pat gave him a sharp crack over the head with a stick, and answered, "It's just struck wan." Darby's surprise did not take away his ready Irish wit; for he exclaimed, "Troth, and it's a lucky job I wasn't here an hour sooner."

SOME people are like the old deacon who used to cheat his neighbors in a trade, and kneel down by a stone wall and pray that if he had done anything wrong a stone might fall on him. He satisfied his conscience by the flimsy assertion that he must be all right, because not a stone had ever moved from its place. One day, however, after the usual prayer, a loose top stone did fall. He jumped to his feet in great terror, and cried out: "Good gracious, Lord! didn't you know I was joking?"

WATERS' ORGANS ARE THE BEST EVER MADE.

WATERS' ORGANS ARE THE BEST EVER MADE. They are the only organs that can be played by one person. They are the only organs that can be played by one person. They are the only organs that can be played by one person.

CANE GROWERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MACHINES.

VICTOR CANE MILL COOK EVAPORATOR OVER 48,000 SOLD. AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM AT 125 STATE FAIRS. GRAND MEDAL CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE SORGO HAND BOOK ON THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF SORGO AND IMPHEE. SENT FREE. BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO. STEAM ENGINES, THRESHERS, BELLS.

25 Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, and Bottle Green Cards, with name in gold, 2c. Agent's outfit, 10c. HULL & CO., Hudson, N. Y. apr 20 ew1 y1

THE HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE KILLERBY, STUDLEY, AND WALBY HERDS OF SHORTHORNS.

By WM. CARR. Reprinted from the London Edition of 1867.

Mailed on receipt of price—75 cents. Address FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

Commercial or Business College OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, - - - KENTUCKY.

No vacation in this College. Students can enter any week-day in the year. It takes from two to three months to finish a full diploma course, at the cost of \$75 to \$90, which includes tuition, books, boarding, papers, ink, washing, &c. Now is a good time to commence. Address the president, mar 28 em

WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Hardin's Method of Butter Making

Every butter maker who has ice should use one. Address L. S. HARDIN, Louisville, Ky.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Yellow Jersey, Nansmond, 100, \$5.00; 200, \$4.50; 300, \$4.00. Packed in boxes to carry safely long distances by express. Other varieties at reasonable rates. Circulars free. Correspondence solicited. Address M. M. HERRICK'S SONS, Cincinnati or Foster's Crossings, O.

may 10 y1

Dr. Pierce's Standard Medicines.

Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior can not supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's Standard Medicines have outlived all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foot up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Is pleasant to use.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Its Cures extend over a period of 20 years.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Its sale constantly increases.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Cures by its Mild, Soothing Effect.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Cures "Cold in Head" and Catarrh, or Ozena.

AN OPEN LETTER.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ROCKFORD, MASS., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR.—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhalant-tube" makers mere dollar grabbers would be glad if they could embroil a similar cure in the papers. For twenty-six years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhalant-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pills. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, S. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

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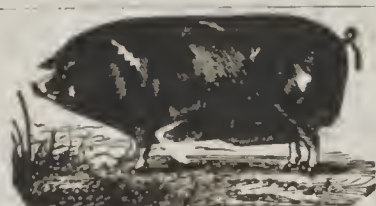
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MARKET REPORTS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 30, 1878.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—4½¢ for good Ky. brush.
BUTTER—Common to choice, 6½¢; Western creamery, 22¢; and Reserve, 20¢; 23¢.
COTTON—Middling, 10½¢; low middling, 10¢; good ordinary, 9½¢.

COFFEE—Rio 15½¢ for common, 15¢ for 16¢ for good, 18¢ for prime, 19¢ for choice, and 20¢ for fancy; old Government Java 26¢.

EGGS—8½¢ per dozen on arrival.
FEATHERS—Prime geese, 40¢; mixed lots 25¢; turkey tail feathers, 10¢ per lb. boxed.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.62; plain fancy, \$5.50; No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.50; extra family, \$4.00; No. 4, \$3.75; No. 5, \$3.50.

FIELD SEEDS—
MILLET—German, \$1.65; 1.75; common, 70¢; 80¢.

HUNGARIAN—80¢; 90¢.
BUCKWHEAT—85¢; 90¢.

FRUITS—Green apples, \$4.50; 6.00 for fair to choice on arrival in cooperage. Dried apples, 3¢; 3½¢; dried peaches, halves, at 8¢; 10¢ for pared and 4¢ for unpared.

GINSENG—75¢.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red \$1.00; 1.05; amber and white \$1.05; 1.10, for good to prime in bulk on arrival. Corn, 42¢ for ear; 41¢ for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 29¢; 30¢ per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee.

HAY—Common to medium, \$6.00; good to choice, \$8.00; 10.50.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 14¢; dry flint, damaged, 11½¢; 12½¢; prime dry salted, 10¢; 10½¢; dry salted, damaged, 8¢; prime green-salted, 6½¢; green-salted, damaged, 5¢; green, 5¢; sheepskins, 75¢; 90¢.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 40¢; 45¢ in bbls, syrups at 40¢; 55¢, fancy 85¢; \$1.

ONIONS—\$3.00 per barrel.

OILS—Lined oil, 60¢; 63¢; coal oil, 110¢; 12½¢; 130¢; 13½¢.

POULTRY—Hens \$3.25 per doz. on arrival; Spring chickens \$2.25 per doz. for large; \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new, \$3.00; 3.25 per barrel.

RICE—Carolina 6½¢; 7¢; Louisiana 6½¢; 7¢.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 10½¢; cut loaf, 10½¢; A coffee, 10½¢; B coffee, 10¢; extra C, 9¢; C yellow, 8½¢; 9½¢, standard brands; New Orleans, 7½¢; 7¾¢ for common to prime.

SALT—\$1.35 for 7-bushel barrels; \$1.10 for 280-pound barrels; dairy at \$2.00 per barrel.

STARCH—3¢ per lb.

TALLOW—7¢.

WOOL—Wools in grease 20¢; 23¢ for clothing; mixed clothing, delaine and combed 24¢; 26¢; combed 26¢; 28¢. Tub washed 33¢; 38¢.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.25; 4.75; extra butcher, \$4.00; 4.50; fair to good, \$3.50; 4.00; common, \$3.00; 3.25; rough, \$2.25; 2.75.

HOGS—\$2.90; 3.00 for best grade; common to fair, \$2.75; 2.85 per 100 lbs. gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25; 3.75; stock sheep, \$2.75; 3.00. Lambs, \$4.00; 4.50 for best.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 2½¢; 2¾¢; fair to medium, 2¾¢; 3¢; good to choice butcher grades 4¢; 4¼¢; fair to good shippers, 4¼¢; 4½¢; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2¾¢; 3¢; fair to good heavy oxen, 3½¢; 4¼¢; fair to good light feeders, 3¢; 4¢.

HOGS—Common, \$2.50; 2.95; fair to good light, \$3.00; 3.15; fair to good packing grades, \$3.10; 3.20; selected butchers, \$3.20; 3.55.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 3½¢; 4¢, and good to choice, 4¼¢; 4½¢.

SPRING LAMBS—\$4.50; 5.00.

W. N. Haldeman.

R. W. Meredith.

Courier-Journal Job Rooms

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Pensions procured for Soldiers and Sailors, and their widows, by
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THE MATCHLESS Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshing Machine, and the only one that will thresh and clean, and save the grain from waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the common waste of Grain & the loss of work and money by the use of other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses are reduced 75 to 80 per cent. that annual can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, Entry from Behind, Flows, Reversing, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

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LABORATORY OF PROF. J. LAWRENCE SMITH,

LOUISVILLE, January 13, 1878. }
Analysis was made to determine the amount of Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia including the Nitrogen present in such form as to give Ammonia: Nitrogen estimated as Ammonia, 4.22 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 22.74 per cent.; (22.74 per cent. Phosphoric Acid is equal to 49.64 Bone Phosphate of Lime).
mar-21-3m W. B. CALDWELL, JR., Chemist.

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2 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.
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Orders for 10 or more Suits by Express and charges prepaid. The accompanying illustration is a CORRECT COPY of the Suits made from PHOTOGRAPHS taken expressly for the ENGRAVER. These Suits we are manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES for the SUMMER TRADE. They are NICELY MADE and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, in BROWN or BLACK, headed with a white piping. Bust Measures range from 28 to 42 inches, and larger sizes are made to order when desired, without extra charge. Owing to the enormous charges made by dressmakers at the present time, in making Suits, the economy in buying Suits ready made at such low figures is readily seen. To ladies acting as AGENTS, and sending orders for TEN Suits, we will give ONE SUIT FREE.

In sending your orders, write your Name, Postoffice, County and State PLAINLY, so that no mistake will occur. Send all money by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. We solicit your orders and guarantee satisfaction. Address: 1 orders to J. B. GAYLORD & CO., 98 Wells St. Chicago, Ill.

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1878. THE NEW YEAR. 1878.

THE
Farmers' Home Journal
FOR 1878.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!

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